has sponsored a multicentric study through independent agencies on "Declining Sex Ratio and the Problem of Female Infanticide in nine selected States including Bihar with a view to assess the magnitude of the problem of female inl'anticide/foeticide. So far, reports from 4 Agencies have been received in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu confirming the practice of foeticide in 2 Slates of Gujarat and Apdhra Pradesh and of female infanticide in Bihar and Tamil Nadu. The report on Bihar submitted by a Patna based nongovernmental organisation has reported that there was evidence of prevalence of female infanticide in 7 districts of Bihar. It has also indicated that local dais may be collaborating in this practice. The Government of India views this with great concern and has taken it up with the State Government of Bihar for initiating appropriate interventions for checking this criminal practice and for punishing the guilty through utmost vigilence and effective implementation of laws.

Document Prepared by Women's Organi- sations on Exploitation of Women

122. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUHSILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:
SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether around a hundred Women's Organisations from across the country have recommended in a joint document titled Towards Beijing, a perspective from the Indian Women's Movement to the United Nations to set up a monitoring body with judicial powers to check the activities of multinational in relation to exploitation of women and environment;

(b) whether this document has Government's approval and support; and

(c) if so, what are the main recommendations made therein and what is the response of the United Nation's thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SMT. BASVA RAJESHWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The document reflects the views of signatory non-governmental organisations on different issues *inter alia,* relating to macro-economic policies, health and education, law, media, communalism and religious fundamentalism, violence against women etc. Major recommendations of the document are annexed in a Statement., *(see* below) Government has adopted a widely consultative process eliciting views of government organisations, activists, State Governments, Parliamentarians and different sections of population for arriving at a coordinated position for articulation at the UN Conference. As in all UN Conferences, the procedure is to adopt a document at the end, reflecting the consensus views of all nations.

Statement

Major Recommendations

Impact of New Economic Policies

(1) Should be structural Transformation, and not structural Adjustment, in property right and wealth distribution.

(2) UN should constitute a monitoring body with judicial powers to check the activities by multinationals.

(3) International Financial institutions and funding agencies should fundamentally change their present blueprint for developing countries.

Women, Health and Population Policies

(4) Government should commit itself to providing food security, gainful employment, adequate shelter, clothing, water Supply, sanitation etc.

(5) Targets in population control should be banned.

(6) Comprehensive and universal health care to be provided.

Education

(7) To fulfil the constitutional promise to provide free and compulsory education upto Secondary stage.

(8) 10% of Government expenditure to be earmarked for education and also to remove gender biases.

Communalism, Religious Fundamentalism

(9) Equal legal rights for women of all communities.

(10) All Women's organisations must campaign against the dangers of communalism.

Violence Against Women

(11) To remove gender bias from Government policies.

(12) Demand for family courts.

(13) Demand for association of Women's organisations for family courts.

(14) To implement gender senitisation programmes. .

Women and Law

(15) In the area of family/personal laws, the Government should enact laws to give equal rights to women regardless of her religion.

(16) Women workers both in organised and unorganised sectors be given minimum wages.

Women and Media

(17) There should be a mechanism for sensitising the censor boards.

(18) Instead of comprehensive censorship laws, Government must ensure that the existing laws are properly followed.

(19) Media specialists should take steps to promote visual literacy.

Women and Family

(20) A Comprehensive system of State social Security.

(21) State to recongnise the existence of female-headed households in policy and administrative matters.

(22) Ensure women's access to resources.

(23) Non-wage female labour must be given social and economic recognition.

Political Participation of Women

(24) Reservation of seats for women should be provided in all elected bodies at all levels right upto Parliament.

C.I.F. Price of Important Steel Categories

1226. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the C.I.F. price of important steel categories before and after the announcement of the Union Budget for 1995-96;

(b) whether representations have been made by domestic steel producing units in regard to the lowering of tariffs on steel item through the Budget; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative the measures Government propose to undertake to take care of the difficulties being experienced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The average c.i.f. prices of some major categories of steel during Feb' 95 and April' 95 were as under:—

(Rs. per tonne)

Item	CIF price Feb' 95	Apr.' 95
1. Billets IS-2830, 80/100 mm	9631	9789
2. Wire Rods IS-2062, 6 mm	11210	12000
3. Tor Steel 10 mm	11368	11684
4. Channels 7540 mm	11684	12632
5. Plates 8/10 mm	14368	15474
6. HR Coils (DD) 3.15 mm	14368	15316
7. CR Coils (DD) 0.63 mm	18000	18631
8. G.P. Sheets 0.50 mm	19579	21474

(b) Yes, Sir. (c) Representations received from the domestic steel producers/associations are considered and remedial measures taken by Government where ever necessary.